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MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1904.

McClellan and Bail.

As the boom of Judge Parker settles steadily in the horizon of everything except the hopes of David B. Hill and August Belmont, the star of the gallant Texan, Senator Joseph W. Bailey, arises luminous in the heavens. That the conference in New York between Gorman of Maryland, Guffey of Pennsylvania, the representative of Murphy of Tammany Hall, Smith of New Jersey, and Bailey of Texas settled Judge Parker's fate is reasonable.

Gorman has finally declared his opposition to the New York man. Murphy has always been opposed to David B. Hill. Guffey favors the winner. Smith says he wants Cleveland, but is not obstinate.

Bailey has announced his intention of going home to Texas and passing the summer quietly on the farm, while ex-Governor Hogg and Senator Culberson enter the turmoil of public affairs at St. Louis. He has also denied that he ever said he was for Parker, which leaves a loophole for the inference that he is for himself for something. Probably that something is second place on a national Democratic ticket headed by Mayor McClellan of New York.

Senator Bailey won imperishable fame on the occasion of his first advent into Washington by announcing that he would never mar his stalwart American manhood nor stully his glorious Texan Democracy by wearing that emblem of degenerate aristocracy, the dress suit.

After a while he had a new inspiration which directed him to a real tailor. But, as Gladstone once remarked, consistency is the bugbear of fools. So Mr. Bailey's defection from his original stand may be regarded as proof of his progressive appreciation of public opinion rather than an indication of inherent weakness of purpose or a mind balanced like a weather vane.

The Democratic situation developed sufficiently last week to show that William Jennings Bryan cannot hope to control the St. Louis convention. The unit rule has worked disastrously against him, and placed the real power entirely in the hands of the conservatives.

Such a ticket as McClellan and Bailey, therefore, would be suggestive of a compromise between the conservatives and the radicals—the attaining, superficially at least, of the common Democratic ground which Mr. Bryan said did not exist.

Mayor McClellan's administration as New York's chief magistrate has given him a reputation for independence and sagacity. His youth will be largely counterbalanced by a strong sentiment that he is pre-eminently a safe man.

While Senator Bailey is not a great man, nor one whose firm convictions keep him awake nights, he is an adaptable man. As such he will readily place himself anywhere that it may seem advisable for a Democratic Vice Presidential candidate to be placed. In addition, he will provide that element of Jeffersonian picturesqueness which no Democratic ticket can afford to be without.

Street Lamps and Signs.

New York is congratulating Boston, and incidentally itself, on adopting the plan of having street signs on the lamp-posts, so that the same lamp which illumines the street will also illumine the sign. Washington has long made use of this device, and treats her sister cities with calm superiority accordingly.

But there are parts of the city in which undue economy is still practiced regarding street signs, and unfortunately these are precisely the regions in which the stranger is most likely to get lost. Curiously enough, the enterprising speculators who lay out streets and house lots, and grade the same, and put up imposing structures in Queen Mary Ann style for American queens to live in, seem to forget that a street needs any name except on the map.

It may, perhaps, be argued that it would be unnecessary and premature to go to the expense of lighting up streets when nobody goes there in the evening, but if it is supposed that somebody will go there, some time, why not put up the lamp, with the sign on it, even if it is not lighted? Then if the stranger, seeking an adventurous friend who lives on an unpaved street and waits for fashion to

come up to him, happens to get lost in the mud and darkness, he can at least strike a match and look at the lamp-post and find out where he is. At present, in the outskirts of the city, there are numerous neighborhoods in which you may walk for half a dozen blocks without finding out where you are. Let the streets be labeled when they are made.

Philippine Conditions.

The summary of Philippine commerce for 1903, which has just been issued by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, is not the sort of stuff the anti-imperialist delights to feed upon, but it is mighty good reading for the average American citizen, who believes that his Government is honest and is honestly endeavoring to discharge creditably responsibilities which were imposed upon it through no seeking of its own.

The summary is a straightforward statement of the improved conditions under American control, given plainly in figures, so much coming in and so much going out, which cannot be made to deceive.

The first fact which strikes home is that the commerce of the islands has practically doubled in volume since the end of the Spanish regime. In 1903 gross shipments to and from the islands approximated \$66,000,000, while in 1899, under Spanish control, they were \$34,000,000.

During 1903 the imports were slightly in excess of the exports, owing to the immense quantities of rice, amounting to \$12,500,000, which were brought into the country on account of the failure of the food crops of the islands. Two-thirds of the total export was hemp, and at least fifteen of the forty-one provinces produced more of this than ever before.

One handicap to extensive farming is the absence of draft animals. The Government is endeavoring to remedy this by importation, but as yet has not been successful in securing animals that are immune to the diseases of the islands.

Business men still complain of the lack of good labor, but the insular government seems to think that, under settled conditions, the Filipino laborer will fully meet the demand. This factor has its effect on investments, and American capital especially seems loath to take any chances. The result is that imperative necessity compels the granting of franchises for railroad and other constructive enterprises to the English and Belgian promoters who are on the spot.

With the exception of the Congressional relief fund, made necessary by the failure of food crops, the government expenses have been met by the insular revenues, though the tariff rate is lower than that levied under Spain. A system of internal revenue collections will probably be adopted, which will permit a lower tariff schedule than the present average 18 per cent ad valorem.

These few facts, selected from an abundance of similar ones, are quite sufficient to refute the sentimental nonsense that has been talked about the Philippines being exploited for the sole benefit of United States capital.

The simple truth is that the islands have never been so well off in all their history, and the good work has only just been started, at that.

Conscription in England.

It is reported that some form of conscription may come into use in England before long, the reason being that it is difficult to recruit the English army after the serious losses suffered in the South African war. There is no doubt that something like conscription will have to take place if England is to maintain her position as a first-class fighting power, and it may be that the present reorganization of the war office will lead to something of the kind.

The prejudice against conscription in England and in this country comes from the injudicious lengths to which the system is carried in certain Continental countries. When a young man is taken out of active life and made a machine for several years in the formative period of his life, it is often hard for him to recover the ground lost in that time; and the cost of the system is also immense, and must be borne by people who can ill afford it. But if wise heads were to get together and arrange some plan by which the advantages of military drill could be secured for the country and for the individual, by subjecting every youth to something like the discipline of West Point for a year or two, it might not be a bad thing for any country, especially for countries with the vigor and independence of the two great Anglo-Saxon branches of the race.

It is generally agreed that for sons of well-to-do people the discipline of West Point and of military schools is a good thing. The boys are taught to stand and walk properly, care for their dress, keep their rooms clean and in order, and do their work methodically—lessons which are useful in any walk of life. These lessons would certainly be of more value to the average youth than the Greek, Latin, and geometry of a high school course, and might be combined with some form of industrial training, a form of instruction which is rapidly gaining ground among educators in this country. The average youth be-

tween the ages of eighteen and twenty is not, as things are at present, learning anything of direct value to him in training for life. These years are the formative years. A boy who cannot be reclaimed from loafdom by any other means may often respond to the allurements of some form of military drill. We do not want in this country, nor do the progressive people of England want in that country, a system which will stifle individual initiative and make either the individual or the army into a mere machine; but if an army is to be effective at all, it must be trained; and volunteers cannot be "picked raw from the street" and sent into the field without a terrible loss of time, money, and life as a consequence. We discovered that at Bull Run and along the Potomac, and in the military camps at the time of the Spanish war; England found it out in South Africa, and the problem before both countries is how to be prepared for war, and gain the benefit of military discipline for the army and the citizen, without incurring the evils of militarism.

Laborers' Rights.

An interesting court decision has been given in Massachusetts, awarding damages to a number of workmen who kept their jobs while a strike was on and then were discharged at the behest of the unions when the strike was ended.

In this case the men had a written contract with their employers, who promised to give them permanent employment and protect them against fines or expulsion by the labor unions if they remained loyal during the strike.

A case such as this shows that however lax the honor of employers may seem at times, there are other times when the honor of employers is just as lax. Such an exhibition of utter lack of ethical principle as that given by these Massachusetts employers is of itself both the explanation of and the justification for the labor union.

Political parties may talk tariff today, but the time is surely coming when the paramount political issue will be the relations between capital and labor. The chief reason why it is not so now is that both capital and labor are afraid to look the question squarely in the face.

The labor problem seems a hard one to solve only because the considerations of individual selfishness constantly befog the fundamental point with the idea that one man can get good for himself by dealing unfairly with his fellow-man.

That is a notion, the falsity of which enlightened self-interest is thoroughly exposing, and the wise men of this day and generation are beginning to see that the salvation of the few depends absolutely on their dealing squarely with all.

At Arlington yesterday the Confederate veterans, after holding memorial services and decorating the graves of their own dead, repeated the service and strewed with flowers the tomb of the 2,000 unknown Union dead. War, it has been said, cannot withstand social intercourse. No more can sectional animosity outlive mutual understanding.

Those who say they know, declare that President Roosevelt, having voiced his preference for Secretary Cortelyou for Republican national committee chairman, is going to stand by the man of his choice. The statement is superfluous. He would not be Roosevelt if he didn't.

One of the local preachers asked the question last evening: "Are mothers the best mothers?" Emphatically they are, especially when they are widows and on a still hunt for number two.

The Sealer of Weights and Measures said that only six ice cream dealers in the District are using standard measures. Cutting down the size this kind of weather is like taking a bottle from a baby.

It is claimed that the young woman whose name is connected with the Manhattan "cab mystery," originally came from Washington. She has lived a long time in New York, however.

It will be a relief to collectors when this decade is over, and they are not obliged to belong to classes with such names as "The Naughty Four."

IN TIME OF YORE WHEN SHEPHERDS DWELT.

In time of yore, when shepherds dwelt Upon the mountain rocks, And simple people knew of love's soft pain, Nor of the golden rule; But little birds would carry tales 'Twixt Susan and her sweeting, And all the dainty nightingales Did sing at lovers' meetings; Then might you see what looks did pass When shepherds did assemble, And where the life of true love was When hearts could not dissemble.

When "yes" and "nay" was thought an oath.

That was not to be doubted, And when it came to "faith" and "truth" We were not to be flouted; Then did they talk of curds and cream, Of butter, cheese, and milk; There was no speech of sunny beam Nor of the golden sickle.

Then for a gift a row of pins, A purse, a pair of knives, Was all the way that love begins; And so the shepherd wives.

But now we have so much ado And are so sore aggrieved That when we go about to woo We cannot be believed; Such choice of jewels, rings, and chains, That may but favor move, And such intolerable pains, Ere one can hit on love; That if I still shall bid this life 'Twixt love and deadly hate, I will go learn the country life Or leave the lover's state. —Nicholas Breton in "The Shepherd's Pipe."

IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE MISS ROOSEVELT HOME FROM FAR PRETTY WEDDING AT ST. PAUL'S

Most Feted Guest of the St. Louis Exposition.

TO BE TWICE BRIDESMAID

Movements of Society People and Plans for Summer Living and Outings.

Miss Roosevelt, the President's eldest daughter, will arrive at the White House this afternoon at 5 o'clock from a ten days' visit to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Catlin at St. Louis. The President's daughter was the most feted guest the exposition has yet had, notwithstanding the numerous nobility who have poured into St. Louis from all over the world. This young American girl bore herself through it all in a manner complimentary to her illustrious father and American girls at large.

Miss Roosevelt will be a bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Elsie Whelan to Robert Goetz next week. On June 18 she will be bridesmaid for Miss Helen St. Louis, who marries Theodore Roosevelt Douglas Robinson, and will be guest at the bridal dinner given by Mr. Roosevelt at Hyde Park on the Hudson. The guests at the dinner will be the Misses Robert Goetz, Corinne Drayton, Corinne Douglas Robinson, Eleanor Roosevelt, G. Walryche-Whitmore, and H. Marych-Whitmore, the Messrs. Charles Edward Adams, Stewart D. Robinson, Monroe Robinson, Roy Cox, Hugh, Minturn, Charles Perkins, G. H. Sney, James Jackson, and Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer. Afterward there will be a bridal rehearsal.

Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, will accompany her father to the Chicago convention, and may later go abroad. She was one of the numerous hostesses who entertained dinner parties at Chevy Chase Saturday evening.

Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, with her daughter, will accompany her husband to the convention at Chicago, and will go to their summer home at Dublin, Mass., the first of July.

Mrs. Richard Wainwright will go to Newport June 12 to spend the summer.

The First Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Wynne have given up their cottage at Cushing Island, Me., and, after a visit to St. Louis, will make a short trip abroad.

Miss Isabel May was the guest at the Philadelphia horse show of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt.

Gen. J. M. Bell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bell, who have been among the popular visitors at New London in past seasons, have decided to make that their permanent summer home, where they will build during the present season.

Miss Charlotte F. Dalley has gone to Elliott City, Md., for the early summer, and later will go to New England for six weeks or two months.

Mrs. Gardner Hubbard will give the use of the garden attached to her Connecticut Avenue residence Thursday afternoon for a lawn fete for the benefit of the Bell Home for Little Children, located at Colonial Heights.

This home for delicate or sick children is located on the Potomac salt water beach, and has been built for the benefit of children who could not survive the summer without such a change from city life.

Capt. Frank A. Barton, of the Third Cavalry, U. S. A., whose troop is now stationed at Fort Yellowstone, is here spending the month of June with his mother, Mrs. W. H. Barton, her home 1209 Fourth Street northwest. On his return to Yellowstone Park his mother and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gass, will go back with him for a visit.

Miss Farley has gone to Louisville, Ky., for a prolonged visit to her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Hurst.

Mr. and Mrs. William Boardman leave Washington today with their daughters, for their summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Elmer Eldridge Jordan, who is now the guest of Miss Mary Pyle at her country home at Overbrook, Pa., will attend the horse show with her hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. L. Crown have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Catherine Crown, to J. Myers Hedlan, of Baltimore. The marriage will take place this month.

Miss Mabel Wilmarth has returned to Washington from a visit to Leesburg, Va.

The Italian chargé d'affaires, Count di Cellere, who returns this week from St. Louis, has received word that the Italian ambassador, Signor dei Planches, will arrive here the latter part of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. George Howard will go abroad this summer to visit the parents of Mr. Howard, Sir Henry Howard, British minister at The Hague, and Lady Howard.

"GOD, THE PRESERVER OF MAN," THEME OF SERMON

The sermon in the two Christian Science churches yesterday was upon "God, the Preserver of Man," from the text in Isaiah xlii:10. The lesson was brought out that God is not only the creator of man, his redeemer and sustainer, but also his protector and preserver, and this sense of protection is evident every moment to him who understands how it is manifested. Its followers claim Christian Science to be essentially a practical religion, one that enters into the minutiae of our daily lives, governing them harmoniously by spiritual law, based upon fixed and unchanging principle, and this principle is God himself.

Healing the sick, reforming the sinner, banishing discord, selfishness, poverty, and all the legitimate fruits of this religion. None of these evils have any existence in the divine mind, and as such are gradually destroyed, the recognition of the reality, omnipotence, and omnipresence of the divine mind enters, and harmony is established. God is just as near us as we want him to be.

Josephine Keeler Bride of Ernest Kettler.

MANY GUESTS AT CHURCH

The Kronheimer-Herman Marriage at Freun's Followed by Supper—Other Couples Plight Troth.

Miss Josephine Edith Keeler, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. A. Keeler, and Ernest H. Kettler were married Saturday evening at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Enoch M. Thompson performing the ceremony. A large number of guests witnessed the ceremony, among them many Masons and G. A. R. men, friends of the bride's father.

Mr. Kettler had as best man his brother, Milton A. Kettler, and the bride, who wore a charming bridal robe of white, was attended by Miss Cameron as maid of honor.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the church ceremony, and later Mr. and Mrs. Kettler left for the honeymoon at Hot Springs, Ark. The wedding will be at home at 1319 East Capitol Street.

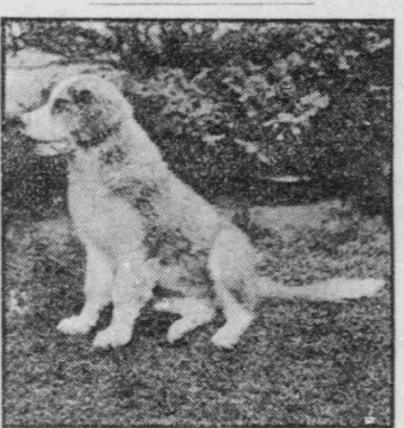
Miss Geraldine Herman and Louis Kronheimer, of 624 L Street, a clerk in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Freun's, on Tenth Street.

The bride and groom were unattended. The bride wore a white mull gown trimmed in Mechlin lace, and a locket set with diamonds, the gift of the groom. After the ceremony a supper was served. Mr. Hoffman, pastor of Zion Hebrew Congregation, performing the ceremony.

The marriage of Charles Piquette Mitchell, of this city, to Miss Nellie Lane Butler will take place Wednesday afternoon at the bride's home at Shepherdstown, W. Va. A number of Washington friends of the bridegroom will go on for the ceremony.

W. C. Motz and Mrs. Augusta Barthel, born Willige, both of Washington, were married yesterday at Baltimore, the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, pastor of Zion Church, that city, performing the ceremony.

Mr. Motz is a well-known business man of Washington, and after a short wedding trip will reside with his bride in Washington.



DUKE, THE MASCOU.

The fourteen-month-old St. Bernard puppy awakened the jealousy of the other members of the 400 of puppy land who were guests at the dog show and tea at the Misses Bell's some days ago, by carrying off the prize in his class. Duke belongs to Miss Durand, the daughter of the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, and is the special pet of the embassy.

DUPONT CIRCLE MUSIC BY 15TH CAVALRY BAND

Fort Myer Musicians to Give a Park Concert This Evening in This City.

Dupont Circle will be the place to which the Fifteenth Cavalry Band of Fort Myer, Va., will attract a large crowd of music lovers this evening. From 5:55 to 7:25 o'clock the band will play, under the leadership of Chief Musician Charles Burger.

Twenty-one musicians will participate in the program, which will be as follows: March, "Flag of Victory," Blum; Overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe; solo, "Down on the Farm," Hartman; waltz, "Estudiantina," Waldteufel; song, "Tis All I Ask," Robyn; selection, "The Southern Plantation," Hunter; dance, "Mammy's Chillin'"; Minuet, finale, "The Crack Regiment," Tobani.

R. E. LEE CHAPTER ADJOURS FOR SUMMER

The closing meeting of R. E. Lee Chapter, No. 64, United Daughters of the Confederacy, for the season, was held in Hotel Barton, the president, Mrs. John M. Hickey, in the chair, and all the officers present. The treasurer, Mrs. Orville J. Moat, reported a balance in the treasury of \$77.77, and over \$300 in bank toward the monument fund. The chapter is directing its efforts principally to the raising of money to erect a monument at Arlington to the Confederate dead.

The sum of \$15 was appropriated toward the fund for the erection of a monument to Gen. John E. Gordon, of which project Capt. S. E. Lewis, of this city, is the general agent. This chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, although being in existence only about a year and a half, has fifty members, and as many applications blankly are out. Through the courtesy of the management of Hotel Barton the women of this chapter have been enabled to hold their sessions in a most delightful location, and in appreciation of this courtesy the chapter sent a magnificent bouquet of red roses to the hotel. The meetings will be resumed in September.

RESULT IN ST. LOUIS ENVELOPED IN DOUBT

Democrats Will Hold Seven Conventions This Week, But Their Delegates Will Have Wide Preferences.

Democratic conventions will be held this week in six States and one Territory, but the Democratic situation is not likely to be materially changed. A total of eighty-four delegates to the national convention will be chosen in these conventions, and their preferences for the nomination are likely to differ widely. They will represent approximately one-twelfth of the total vote of the national convention, and added to the 47 already chosen, will make a total of 91 delegates to the St. Louis convention, and still there will be no assurance that any particular candidate will be nominated. The fight will still be open to any candidate after the conventions of this week.

The territorial convention of Hawaii meets at Honolulu today. The Territory has been accredited under the call of the national committee with the right to send six delegates to the national convention, the same as the other Territories. Four years ago Hawaii had only two votes in the national convention, but its one vote cast by Prince David in the convention of 1900, decided the question of inserting "Hawaii" in the Kansas City platform. The delegates to the Territorial convention were chosen ten days ago, and it is reported that a majority of them are favorable to the candidacy of Mr. Hearst. If the Hawaiian delegates at Honolulu do not instruct for him he will doubtless be endorsed. He is at least reasonably assured of the six votes of the Territory.

Idaho May Go to Parker.

The Idaho convention today will probably follow the advice of Senator Dubois. He is against the reorganizers, but nevertheless is said to look with much favor upon the Parker boom. There is, however, much sentiment in the State. The probabilities are that the six delegates from Idaho will go to St. Louis uncommitted.

Colorado will elect ten delegates to the St. Louis convention tomorrow. There has been little intimation thus far how Colorado Democrats stand on the question of Democratic candidates. Mr. Hearst is said to have a large following, but whether he will be able to control the convention is another question. It is not likely that either Senator Teller or Senator Patterson will be willing to have the State committed to him. The Colorado Democrats as a general thing are in line with Bryan, and it is probable that they will select a delegation without instructions. There is no probability that they will instruct for Judge Parker, although there are some Democrats of prominence in the State who are favorably disposed toward the New York candidate.

"Scrap" in Delaware.

In Delaware the State convention will be held at Dover tomorrow, and the fight is Gray and anti-Gray. There is promise of a lively "scrap" over the question of instructing the six votes of the Blue Hen State for Delaware's favorite son. The situation is peculiar in Delaware, where there are three counties in Delaware, each of which will send its delegation to the convention. Two of these counties have elected a majority of anti-Gray or Kenney delegates, and the third—Newcastle—practically a solid Gray delegation controlled by ex-Representative Hasty. Newcastle is the largest in population, and it is believed that on the whole the Gray people have a small majority of all the delegates.

If this proves to be the case they will be able to instruct the six delegates from Delaware to vote for Gray, although half of them, or perhaps four, if they are chosen by counties, may be anti-Gray men. There is also an interesting fight between ex-Senator Kenney and ex-Representative Handy for the honor of heading the delegation to the St. Louis convention. Kenney is against Gray and Handy is for him. Should the convention fail to instruct for Gray it will instruct for no one, and the six votes of Delaware will be added to the list of doubtful ones. Utah will elect six delegates on Wednesday, and if Representative Hearst does not get them, it is said that they will go uncommitted. Kansas has thus far had success generally in the smaller States, and his friends have been winning him to capture the half dozen votes of the Mormon State.

Bluegrass Delegation.

The Kentucky convention in Louisville on Wednesday will be the most in-

DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN POLITICAL FIELD

Democratic conventions for the election of delegates to St. Louis will be held this week in the following States:

- Idaho convention at Weiser, today.
- Colorado convention at Denver, tomorrow.
- Delaware convention at Dover, tomorrow.
- Utah convention at Salt Lake City, Wednesday.
- Kentucky convention at Louisville, Wednesday.
- Virginia convention at Richmond, Thursday.
- Also Hawaiian Territorial convention at Honolulu today.

A general election is being held today in Oregon for minor State officers and two Congressmen.

Indications point to the nomination of W. A. Houston by the Democratic Congressional primaries of the Fifth Tennessee district, to succeed Representative Richardson.

Democratic primaries were held in Texas on Saturday; a large majority of the two hundred counties chose uncommitted delegates to the State convention.

Hearst men have carried the Eighth Congressional district of Minnesota.

Interesting of the week, and will choose the largest number of delegates of any of the States holding conventions this week. At one time—but that was early in the campaign—the trend of sentiment was toward Hearst, but it has subsided, and his delegates will form a small minority of the convention. State Chairman Young has been the leader of the Hearst movement, and for a time it was believed that Governor Beckham would enlist under the banner of the New York Representative, but when he decided not to do so all hope of the Hearst forces of controlling the convention was lost.

Recently Senator Parker's sentiment has been growing in the bluegrass country, but it is not likely to be strong enough to procure instructions, although Judge Parker's friends will make a fight along that line. Senator Blackburn, who is in favor of the nomination of Senator Gorman, opposes instructions, as does Senator McCrory, who has leanings toward Judge Parker. Governor Beckham's friends will be in majority, and it is likely that the unit rule will be adopted, and that the delegation will go without instructions.

Convention at Richmond.

The Virginia convention will be held in Richmond on Thursday. A number of the delegates will favor giving Senator Daniel a complimentary vote for President in the national convention, but it is likely that a compromise will be effected whereby the Virginia delegation will be instructed to vote for him for Vice President. The sentiment of other delegates will be divided between Senator Gorman and Judge Parker. Senator Gorman has a large following in the State, and it is not improbable that they may be strong enough to prevent committing the State to Parker, despite the advice of State Chairman Elyson, who has recently come out in a statement in which he recommends that the vote of the Old Dominion in the national convention be cast for the New York jurist. Virginia will have twenty-four delegates, and the chances are that, notwithstanding the declaration of Mr. Elyson in favor of Parker, even though his influence in the State is strong, an uncommitted delegation will be sent to St. Louis to represent the Democracy of the Old Dominion.

POLITICAL CANDIDATE LAMPOONED BY PARSON

Representative Brewster's Resentment Soothed by the Arrival of Twin Girls.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 6.—Representative E. H. Brewster, candidate for the Republican nomination for State treasurer, was criticised by the Rev. Dr. F. L. Goodspeed from the pulpit of the First Congregational Church for not supporting Sunday observance legislation. "As usual, he is on the wrong side," Dr. Goodspeed said. Yesterday afternoon Representative Brewster's feelings were soothed by the arrival of twins, both girls.

TO DEFEAT EVASION OF PURE FOOD LAWS

Because of the many attempts and schemes of certain importers to evade the customs and pure food laws of the United States, Secretary Shaw has issued an order amending the rules and regulations for the gathering and retention of samples of cargoes over which there is likely to be any sort of a dispute. The Secretary orders all customs officers responsible for cargoes to make collections and hold them until all cases of disputed rates or qualities have been disposed of, and the cargo in question either admitted or rejected.

KILLED IN STREET CAR WRECK.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 6.—A heavily loaded electric street car on the Valley Street line this afternoon was wrecked against a shade tree. The passengers jumped. Mrs. Joseph Koehn was killed and sixteen other persons were seriously injured.

HUMOROUS TORNADO JOKES WITH GOODS

Motto of High School Class Hung at Psychological Moment—"Launched But Whither Bound."

SHIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 6.—The Nebraska tornado has demonstrated its claim to a faculty for humor no less remarkable than that which has long been attributed to the Kansas "twister."

While the graduating class of the high school at Tekamah, a little town across the Missouri from this city, was preparing the village opera house for the commencement exercises a storm gathered.

Too interested in their work to observe the meteorological phenomena the students were putting up the class motto while the sky grew darker. The motto was hung over the stage. It read, in large gold lettering, "Launched, but Whither Bound?" Just as the earnest inquiry addressed to the sphinx Destiny had been hung in place the storm broke. The "twister" seized the frame opera house and launched it about eighty yards down the main street of the town. Graduates were hurled out of the doors, and some much bruised, though the most serious injury was a broken collar bone. The commencement exercises were postponed. The class declined to change the motto.

ENGINEERS TO MEET.

Engineer of Bridges Leonard, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will hold a conference next Wednesday with Engineer Commissioner Biddle in order to decide on the best form of waterproof roofing to be used for the company's subways and tunnels south of the First Street tunnel, now in course of construction.